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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
December 29. 91.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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October 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 79
Humidity 83 71

October 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 83
Humidity 69 75

7780 日西初月九

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

伍得道 第九十六期

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RS. PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RIGA GULF ACTIONS.

A Russian Battleship Sunk.
London, October 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—In a naval battle in the Gulf of Riga the Russian battleship Sleva was sunk.

Details of the Naval Fight.
London, October 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—The enemy completely occupies Osel Island. We destroyed everything of military utility. The enemy penetrated the Riga Gulf after depriving us of the control of Irbe Channel. They have pressed back our patrols to Moon Sound. Our battleships, the Grasdzenski and the Sleva, and the cruiser Bayan, engaged the enemy and drove back his vanguard. Our ships engaged the principal fighting units, including two Dreadnoughts of the Grosser Kurfürst type. The enemy's artillery outranged that of our old ships which have defended the entrance for a considerable time, doing severe damage and forcing their retirement. The Sleva received several hits beneath the waterline. Nearly all the crew were saved. Our coast batteries at the entrance of Moon Sound dispersed torpedo boats attempting to approach our ships. Afterwards an enemy Dreadnought was put out of action by our batteries. Another detachment of our Naval Fleet at Moon Sound kept back attacks from the north. Simultaneously a great number of aircraft dropped many bombs on our ships and harbours. The enemy landed small detachments at Dago Island. Our fire forced them to return to their ships. Subsequently an enemy cruiser and Dreadnought bombarded the landing place. Patrols report that fifty-five ships are in the neighbourhood of Osel and Dago Islands.

German Captures.
London, October 18.

A German wireless official message says:—The captures up to the present at Osel Island number ten thousand prisoners. Only a few hundred escaped from Moon Island. We also captured fifty guns. Portions of our naval forces advanced through mine fields as far as the southern exit of the Great Moon Sound, where, after a short engagement, twenty Russian warships retired. We silenced batteries at Moon Island and the E. German coast. Our naval units in the eastern portion of Kussarwick are barring the passage to the west.

Moon Island Captured.
London, October 18.

A German official message says:—We have captured Moon Island.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London Regiment's Successful Raid.

London, October 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Men of the London Regiment successfully raided last night in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle. Several of the enemy were killed and taken prisoner. Our casualties were light. Hostile artillery is active south of the Ypres-Omme Canal, in the neighbourhoods of Zonnebeke and Broedseinde.

More Aerial Activity.
London, October 18.

A French communiqué says:—Enemy aeroplanes last night re-bombed Nancy. There were civilian victims. Six German aeroplanes were destroyed yesterday, five of which fell uncontrollably into their own lines. French air squadrons freely bombed railway stations, factories and numerous munition depots and bivouacs.

A German Reprisal.
London, October 18.

A German wireless official message states:—As a reprisal for the attack on Frankfort we re-bombed Nancy.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT IN ENGLAND.

London, October 18.

The President of Portugal was received by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. His Majesty returned the call at the Portuguese Legation and subsequently luncheoned with the President at the Palace. Lord Lister gives a dinner in honour of the President to-night.

ANOTHER GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

London, October 18.

Bauer's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Belgian Dagblad reports that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board the submarines. An officer was thrown into the sea and about thirty of the mutineers were arrested, handcuffed and sent to Bruges.

AMERICA AT WAR.

Sir Naval Casualties.

London, October 18.

According to Bauer's correspondent at Washington, Admiral Sims reports that a submarine in the war zone on Tuesday torpedoed an American destroyer. One man was killed and five were wounded. The damaged vessel reached port.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCES.

London, October 18.

The Inter-Allied conference of Parliamentarians, now sitting in Paris, deals chiefly with commercial matters and must not be confused with the great Inter-Allied conference which before long assembles at Paris to discuss the whole political and military situation. Hitherto the American Government has held aloof from direct political association with the Allies, but now it is reconsidering its attitude and is likely to participate in the conference.

THE TEA MARKET OUTLOOK.

London, October 18.

The Times says that owing to the heavy increase of shipments to the United Kingdom since the summer, the situation in respect to tea stocks will be greatly improved in the near future. The new scheme for the control of supplies which Lord Balfour is preparing, whereby the Government will buy at Calcutta and Colombo, £1,000,000 worth of tea at Blue Book rates, should go far to meet the difficulties due to increased imports.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MRS. BESENT'S CASE.

Spirited Defence of Her Release.

London, October 17.

In dealing with the question of the release of Mrs. Besant and associates, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu quoted the answer given to the question in the Legislative Council on September 5 and proceeded to say:—Afterwards the Raj received assurances from influential sources with reference to Mrs. Besant's conduct, which they considered satisfactory and therefore decided to recommend to the Madras Government the removal of the restrictions on Mrs. Besant and her colleagues as they regarded their retention not necessary in view of the altered situation created. The Viceroy received a telegram from Mrs. Besant assuring him that she was ready to co-operate in obtaining a calm atmosphere during my visit. I would remind the House that although Mrs. Besant has been dealt with by the Government of Madras, her sphere of influence and action extended to other Provinces. The removal of these restrictions was thus of more than provincial interest. The course followed in no wise implied any criticism of the action originally taken by the local Government, which was, in fact, approved by the Raj and has never been questioned by me.

Replying to Mr. Joynson Hicks' adjournment speech, Mr. Montagu said that after the very complete account of the circumstances given in the afternoon, he had very little to defend or justify. He said:—The circumstances leading to the internment of Mrs. Besant are not in dispute. I say again that the action of the Government of Madras was justified and approved by the Raj and approved and defended here by my predecessor. My honourable friend has got hold of a rumour that on entering office I called for a report from the Government of Madras. There is a certain element of truth about the matter, but he has deduced from that that I wanted to review their decision. It was not for that purpose at all. My predecessor had said that he would consider laying papers and it was necessary to carry out that consideration. The papers were incomplete and with a view to laying those papers, and only for that purpose, to help me in defence, if defence were necessary, I asked for complete papers. And that is the whole truth of that. But when the announcement of August 20 was made, which, in my view, made a new suggestion, I suggested to the Viceroy not to release Mrs. Besant, but that he should consider the release of all people who had been dealt with for unconstitutional agitation in connection with reforms. Do you suggest it is wrong that I should convey to the Viceroy the suggestion that a relaxation of those restrictions might be considered? The Viceroy acted as a statesman of Lord Chelmsford's courage and firmness would set with his Government and entirely on his own responsibility. The situation was this:—A large amount of agitation had been going on in India because there was a demand for an amendment of policy, and the announcement was not forthcoming. The House knows that the Raj had been pressing for an announcement of policy for some months, and the announcement is made—an announcement with which we are all in complete accord. The Raj thinks the announcement will lead to a cessation of that agitation and that everybody concerned will lay their heads together to work out the policy, which results from that announcement, and therefore a new situation occurs. It is not a question of reversing former policy, but a question of seeing whether circumstances will allow a relaxation of the restrictions. The justification therefor wholly depends on whether the people freed of restriction will not offend again. Justification depends on whether they have assurances or not which will lead them to believe that they will not offend. The Raj told the Legislative Council, and authorised me to tell the House, that they have received such assurances. My honourable friend says he has evidence of a recrudescence of those practices. I have not. My honourable friend does not suggest that I tell the Raj that I question whether the assurances are satisfactory; they must be the best judges of that, and every evidence I have on the matter shows that the announcement of policy which has been taken in concert between the Cabinet here and the Raj has had that tranquilising effect. The evidence shows that Mrs. Besant and her friends, who are at present a portion of the problem only, are willing to participate in the discussions and deliberations which arise. Therefore her release was assured. This has been done by the Raj and, if it is not impudent for me to say so, I think they acted in a wise and statesmanlike manner. The only thing I need to add is in reference to two appeals which the member for Bradford made, the first on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community. The Viceroy has already stated—and be and I are acting all the way together—that the views of the Anglo-Indian community will, of course, be considered during the coming consideration of the whole problem. It would be monstrous if it were not, for, after all, they have played an enormous part, in building up the material prosperity of India. As regards the Home Rule policy, that is what we are going to discuss in India. I am not going to make any further pronouncement beyond the announcement made on August 20. This is the policy of His Majesty's Government and the policy of the Viceroy and his Government. The steps to be submitted, for carrying it out will result from our deliberations in India. If the Member will refresh his memory by again reading that announcement, he will see that many of the dangers he anticipates are safeguarded by the very words of that pronouncement. The policy was carefully drawn up after prolonged deliberation and all we ask is (I am not taking about people actively disloyal) that all those people who in different ways and directions are anxious for the well-ordered progress of India towards the end which is declared in that pronouncement, will proceed together to the discussion of this matter eventually in full publicity, in order that we may lay firm the foundations of future uninterrupted progress and get out of the way agitation which has been aroused in other circumstances by the action of the Raj. That seems to me a step which no-one in the House is entitled to quarrel with.

Mr. Faber asked what was the view of Mr. Montagu's predecessor regarding the release of Mrs. Besant. Mr. Montagu:—That question has not arisen. Mrs. Besant was interned because she conducted a particular agitation and advocated in a particular way her policy during a time when there was no alternative policy in the field. There is an alternative policy in the field now, and it is the policy of the Government of whom I am the spokesman. It is well known that that policy up to its last stages was partly the work not only of the Raj, but of my predecessor. That policy was ultimately announced two or three weeks after his unfortunate resignation, when it was announced that the Raj had reviewed the situation and set new circumstances, and by that means Sir Douglas Haig.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MRS. BESENT'S CASE.

They did not go back on what had been previously done; they had knowledge of these grievances, and they asked:—Are we justified in relaxing these restrictions because we now believe the evils will not return again? Upon that subject, much to my regret, my predecessor had no opportunity of expressing an opinion.

Other Points of the Debate.

London, October 17.

On the adjournment, Mr. Joynson Hicks said the point was whether the release of Mrs. Besant was likely to conduce to peace and quietness in India. During the past two or three years, Mrs. Besant had made speeches and issued writings which, in the opinion of the Viceroy, were "exceedingly detrimental to the peace and well-being of India." Every other section of the Indian community agreed to abstain from political agitation, but Mrs. Besant persisted. Lord Pentland came to the conclusion that her activities must be stopped, and, as he believed with the assent of the Viceroy, he beat her. Lord Pentland asked for a promise to stop propaganda during the war, but this was refused, and she also declined to allow the writing in her paper to be censored. Then she was interned. It was now perfectly clear that when Mr. Montagu came to office he telegraphed something to India; though possibly he did not order her release he suggested the idea to the Raj from this side and Mrs. Besant was released and since then had been going about India stirring up agitation and openly declaring that she made no conditions in regard to her release. Mr. Joynson Hicks asked Mr. Montagu for a statement that he was not going to India with the idea of pressuring Home Rule for India and that he was not in sympathy with the extremists.

Sir John D. Ross said the advanced party had never regarded him as one of their warm supporters, but he confessed he did not know what good Mr. Joynson Hicks' speech would do; on the contrary, he felt it would do much harm. What did he want? Until Mrs. Besant and her friends again offended it was impossible for the Raj to cancel the release. He disapproved of Mrs. Besant as heartily as Mr. Joynson Hicks; he wished she could be deported, but he felt that Lord Chelmsford ought as far as possible to be supported by the House. The Raj were responsible for the internment and the release. Lord Chelmsford shouldered the responsibility and some of the strongest opponents of the advanced party thought that Lord Chelmsford had probably good reason for what he had done and ought to be supported. The Governor-in-Council thought that some concession was necessary, as this new policy had been announced. If they were going to have the whole Congress party in a state of ferment, protesting against the internment of Mrs. Besant, there could be no fairer opportunity for the new departure. He urged the House not to exacerbate the very great difficulties which Mr. Montagu would meet.

Mr. Yate strongly criticised the phrase "alternative policy" used by Mr. Montagu in relation to Mrs. Besant. He said she had preached sedition from one end of India to the other, yet Mr. Montagu had described her policy as alternative. All the Governors of the Provinces were agreed in regarding the mischief Mrs. Besant had wrought, and a great mistake had been made by not deporting her.

After further brief discussion, the House adjourned.

GRATITUDE TO OUR ARMIES.

London, October 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Page Croft asked when the House would have an opportunity of recording its gratitude to the armies of the Empire for their heroism in successive victories with the Allies since July, 1916.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was intended that a resolution on the question should be moved by the Prime Minister on October 29. Its terms would be announced in a day or two.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, October 18.

For the week ending October 14, the number of vessels arriving at French ports was 855 and the sailings 749. One vessel over and one under 1,000 tons, were sunk, and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, October 18.

An Egyptian official message states:—The Arabs early in October successfully raided railway communications north of Medina.

BASINGSTOKE BY-ELECTION.

London, October 18.

Mr. Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, has been adopted as the official party candidate for Basingstoke.

A MAN-POWER QUESTION.

London, October 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Yate asked how many men Malta, Gibraltar and Cyprus had furnished. Mr. Haig replied that it would not be in the public interest to give the figures, but there was no reason for dissatisfaction at the position.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

London, October 18.

The President of Portugal, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said:—This terrible conflict has already made two of the oldest Allies closer Allies than ever. My country was always certain as to what would be the end and through good and evil Portugal will continue with the Allies. What I say on a recent visit to the battlefield, and what Sir Douglas Haig's splendid troops are doing makes me more certain than ever of our sure victory. The President expressed special satisfaction at the cordiality shown to him by their Majesties the King and Queen, and by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

TO-DAY.—
"Our Day" Fete at Public Gardens at 9 p.m.
Cameos in "Our Day" Performance at Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.—Change of Programme.

"The Fantastics" at the Theatre Royal 9.15 p.m.—Change of Programme.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.—
China Light and Power Company—Shareholders' meeting 11.30 a.m.

"The Fanatics" at the Theatre Royal Matinee at 4.30 p.m.—Evening performance 8 p.m.

Wednesday October 24.—

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

"Our Day" Funds.
Singapore's "Our Day" Fund total: \$82,000. The Penang fund exceeds \$96,000 says the Penang Gazette.

New American Minister.
Mr. George Pratt Ingesson, a distinguished banker and lawyer of New York and New Haven, has been appointed American Minister to Bangkok, and was booked to sail from San Francisco on Oct. 11. Mr. Ingesson will be accompanied by his wife and daughter.

China and the War.
Advices from Peking are to the effect that Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has been instructed to ask the American government, whether, if China decides to send troops to the front, America will be willing to send loans to China in the same way as financial assistance is being given to the European allies. America is also to be reminded, with reference to America's prohibition of steel export, that China is in need of steel for her railways and telegraph lines.

Shock for Berliners.
In reviewing its activities during the spring, the Wurtemberg Provincial Potato Bureau has revealed some facts which have not only astounded Berliners, but caused them no little anguish. The Bureau announces that during the months of March and May the potatoes which had been promised by Bavaria and Hesse were not delivered, these two States, in fact, breaking their contract with Wurtemberg. But the Provincial Potato Bureau in Potsdam came to the rescue, undertaking to send 10,000 cartels of potatoes to Wurtemberg every week, faithfully carrying out their contract. The indignation which this revelation has evoked in Berlin may well be imagined. Potatoes during those months were no sustainable luxury in the capital. The Berliners were told that absolutely no potatoes could be got by hook or by crook. The news that all the time, one million pounds were being despatched every week to Wurtemberg will not revive enthusiasm for the new German Chancellor, who, at that time, was Prussian Food Commissioner.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 7 years.

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G. R.

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

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Sundries,
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.**

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

MARRIAGE.

STARK-MCLEOD.—On the 17th October at the Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, George Stark, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Stark, of Edinburgh, to Edith, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. McLeod, of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

OUR FIGHTERS.

If the war has taught us one thing it is that the true fighting spirit of our forefathers is as much alive to-day as ever it was. In past wars we have relied on our old Regular Army to see us through, plus a sprinkling of volunteers who could not resist the call to arms. But in this titanic struggle, the whole of our manhood has entered the lists and, after a few months of training, the young men of the nation have taken their places in the trenches and fought in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the race. The old Army has very largely been wiped out, but the men of the new armies have shown that they are made of the same fine stuff and when the emergency presents itself they are more than equal to it. And though the Navy has not had the same opportunities for showing its fighting powers, such actions as have come its way have been conspicuous for the same gallantry and bravery when in face of great danger and, at times, overwhelming odds.

Much has been said and written of this unquenchable spirit of the men of our Navy and Army, but nothing that has been uttered or printed can sufficiently praise these heroes who have willingly and cheerfully taken up the burdens of Empire. That the efforts of our sailors and soldiers are recognised and appreciated in the highest quarters has been shown time and again during the war, witness the fine tributes frequently paid them by His Majesty and the leading men of the Empire. Now, so a telegram says, both Houses of Parliament are to record, in a vote, their appreciation of the gallantry of the forces on sea and land as an expression of the country's immeasurable debt to our fighting men. This, it is pointed out, is an unprecedented step, but we are sure that the whole Empire will agree that the circumstances more than justify the departure from customary practice. For over three years now, our soldiers and sailors have been engaged in the bitterest war in history; they have never for one moment flinched or swerved aside from the path of duty and honour; they have borne the heaviest burden of the day with a cheery confidence which is a sure prelude to eventual victory; and to-day they are more than ever animated with a determined resolve to see the thing through, cost what it may. We all know how, in the recent battles in Flanders, despite the most terrible weather conditions, our gallant soldiers have entered into the fighting with zest and enthusiasm that spells success; they have eagerly snatched the long-sought opportunity of getting to grips with the enemy in open combat; and the only difficulty our officers have experienced has been to restrain the men in attack. Incidents have happened which show that they have gone forth in face of overwhelming opposition, not fearing to face the enemy's concentrated fire or even death itself. They have had but one purpose—to do their individual and collective "bit" because of a deep-rooted conviction in the fundamental justice of our cause. That is the spirit which is winning the war for us and making the future brighter and more secure for the coming generations. As Mr. Lloyd George well expressed it in his message to Sir Douglas Haig, who is justly the soul of the Army, these fighting men of ours have shown skill, courage and per incisum commanding the grateful admiration of the peoples of the Empire and filling the enemy with alarm.

In the vote which is to be moved in Parliament our naval men have not been forgotten. Though less prominently in the picture than our soldiers, they have nevertheless played a noble and most inspiring part in this war. All too often we overlook what their control of the seas has meant for the Mother Country and the whole Empire, but it is the fact that their grand work has saved us from defeat and starvation. Our first and most essential line of defence, the Navy has played its part magnificently. And day after day, and night after night, our sailors keep their quiet vigil on the seas, waiting for an enemy which fears to fight, ever-ready for battle. The honour of the Empire is due to these soldiers and sailors of ours who are keeping the flag of liberty and freedom flying, and it is only fitting that we should let them know through Parliament that their noble and self-sacrificing efforts are being watched with pride and high confidence by those who are not called upon to share in the glorious work.

The Situation in Greece.

After the prolonged agitation and irritation caused by the duplicity of ex-King Constantine the fall in Greek political affairs has of late been particularly striking and has afforded a very marked contrast to the stormy period referred to. In fact, since "Tino" retired to the solution of the Alpe Greek affairs have slipped very much into the background. True, the somewhat flamboyant proclamation issued by "Tino's" successor, in which the actions of the young King's deposed father were referred to in laudatory terms—strangely inappropriate on the occasion—caused a mild flutter at the time but since then Greece has been in no way conspicuous so far as the war situation is concerned. It is, or rather was, understood that she had entered into hostilities against the Bulgarians, but, if so, her exploits have not been particularly meritorious or we should have heard of them long ago. One of the latest telegrams however, lifts the veil somewhat and reveals what is now taking place in the land of the Hellenes. From what is reported it would appear that M. Venizelos and his colleagues—all tried and tested adherents of the cause of the Allies—have the situation well in hand; so much so indeed, that they now find time to visit upon the mischief-makers of the early days of the war the reward that is long since due to them. A Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry, we read, has recommended trial by the High Court of members of the Skouloudis Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Coundouriotis for "acts of illegality." This is surely a very mild way of expressing what to all observers were acts of the grossest perfidy, as indeed the several counts of the indictment abundantly bear out.

The Charges.

Against the notorious Skouloudis—who when Premier played the part of the lackey to "Tino" with a completeness that could not but meet with the hearty approval of that hen-pecked Pro-German, the weak and vacillating husband of the "All-Highest" sister—and his former colleagues quite an array of treasonable charges are levelled. In the first place, they are charged with the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, while other counts in the indictment include "the restoration to the Turks of Macedonian territory"—by which it should never be forgotten most of the terrible atrocities were made possible—"the surrender of the fortress of Edel to the Bulgarians"—which was an action of almost unparalleled perfidy, causing as it did the taking over of a large body of soldiers against their own inclination—the violation of the treaty of alliance with Serbia—which was a treachery of a particularly gross order towards a gallant ally—"the encouragement of indiscipline in the army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public"—regarding which charges it will not be difficult to substantiate, as there is ample evidence to prove them up to the hilt. It is indeed extremely satisfactory to learn that the hypocritical flunkies of the wily "Tino" are at last about to get what they have long since merited.

Another German Mutiny Incident.

The report to the effect that German sailors at Ostend last week mutinied and refused to board submarines is full of significance. It seems to point to the fact that the recent victory in the German Navy was of a more serious and more widespread character than at first appeared likely to be the case. This particular incident would also seem to indicate that the German sailors are now too willing to face the risks run in submarine warfare against Great Britain, who, it is now known, is coping more successfully than ever with the enemy's barbarous submarine campaign. If the unrest in the German Navy is as serious as there is now good reason to believe, anything might happen, and as the German Government has allowed so much to leak out it might fairly be argued that there may still be much that has not yet been divulged.

DAY BY DAY.

POOR HEALTH AND GOOD BUSINESS DON'T MAKE A GOOD PAIR.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the destruction of the German torpedo-boat S.90 at Tsingtao.

The Dollar: The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was \$1.7783d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Returned.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley and family returned from a holiday in North China to-day.

Brass Casting Stolen.

An employee of the Taikoo Dock was found yesterday leaving with a valuable brass casting concealed under his clothes, and when charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Football.

The Hongkong Football Club meet the R.G.A. tomorrow on the club ground, starting at 4.30 p.m. The Club, who will play in white, will be represented by: Goldenberg; Euston and Cobbins; Rodger, Stewart and A. N. Other; Bellton, Wood, McTavish, Fletcher and A. N. Other.

A Cafe Incident.

A well-known local resident informs us that yesterday he went into a cafe and was surprised to see the "boys" carrying towels marked "Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen." As it was "Our Day," he could not stand the sight of these German cloths and succeeded in securing three and tearing them to pieces.

White Ants.

The excuse of a Japanese shopkeeper who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for obstructing the pavement in Queen's Road East by placing a quantity of wood there, was that the wood was full of white ants and he wanted to destroy them. The wood had since been burned. His Worship warned the defendant and discharged him.

Stolen Railway Plate.

A Chinese coolie was found carrying a steel sole plate belonging to the Kowloon-Canton Railway, yesterday at Yau Ma Tei, and when arrested stated that he picked it up from a rubbish heap. The man was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning and Inspector Gerrard stated that the plate must have been stolen from the depot by the bridge in Chatham Road. Sentence of 14 days' hard labour was passed.

Returned Banister's Theft.

After stealing a hammer from a stone-worker's workshop at Yau Ma Tei, a Chinese was chased up the hillside and caught yesterday morning. When arrested it was found that he had been banished for five years. Charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment, the man was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

FANTASTICS

FAREWELL.

Last Performances To-night and To-Morrow.

"GENTLEMEN, MR. CHAPLIN!"

The Man and his Millions.

In all seriousness, let me introduce to you—Charlie Chaplin! Not the shadow that has trailed its baggy pants over the screen of every motion picture theatre in the world, but the Mr. Chaplin who, at 28, is earning more money than the President of the United States—not the clowning genius that the world knows, but the bright young man whose college boy aspect can hardly be reconciled with that battered derby and queer moustache.

I had the honour of being Mr. Chaplin's guest in Los Angeles for ten days, and, under his guidance, met many of the principal stars in filmdom, among whom were Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Fatty Arbuckle, Theda Bara, and William S. Hart, but of all the picture actors there none impressed me more as to how Chaplin and Hart. Two more different types it would be difficult to imagine. Chaplin is bright, shrewd, with the attractive personality of a man with a wide knowledge of the world and its people. Hart is as rugged and true as the character he creates in the films.

The reader who has been astounded by the size of the reputed earnings of many movie stars has doubtless often wondered how nearly they approached the truth. I cannot speak with any degree of certainty regarding other players, but with reference to Mr. Chaplin, I am in a position to give almost the exact figures, because our company had a good deal to do with the making of the contract.

About a year ago Charlie Chaplin, who had become the premier screen comedian, springing from the comparative obscurity of an inconspicuous role in an English music hall pantomime, act to world-wide popularity as a picture player, ended his contract with the Leasay, and went east to New York to sell his services to the highest bidder.

His popularity was attested by the crowds that clamoured for admission whenever and wherever one of his films was exhibited. Immediately there was a scramble for his services, in which practically every big producing company participated. One company even sent one of its officers across the continent to accompany the actor to New York, and after his arrival he was kept a virtual captive for days while this concern's representatives laboured with him.

Finally, after days of bidding, it was announced that the Mutual Film Corporation had signed a contract with the comedian, he to receive £20,000 for eight pictures—and it is more than likely that he is receiving an even greater sum. Under his old contract he received £130,000 for signing the contract; and a world gasped at a funny walk and a funny kick could earn so much.

This big deal of Chaplin's and the world-wide publicity it received cost the film manufacturers a lot of money which was diverted into the pockets of the players.

Shortly after the announcement of Mr. Chaplin's contract other prominent artists began to show interest, and Clara Kimball Young, Anita Stewart, Mary Pickford, William Hart, Douglas Fairbanks, and many others, all of whom had achieved a great vogue, were able to secure new contracts at wonderful salaries.

Anita Stewart's salary is estimated at £600 a week, and Norma Talmadge, one of the younger group of stars, is credited with earning £220 a week and a part of the profits. Clara Kimball Young was one of the first film actresses to form her own company, and it is asserted that her gross income is between £50,000 and £60,000 a year. Tuesdays Bara is one of the spirituals of the industry, and nothing authentic can be stated about her salary, but it is rumoured to be what Americans call "a very stiff proposition."

But these figures must all pale into insignificance when compared with the new contract which Chaplin has just completed with the National Exhibitor's League—an amalgamation of the principal theatre owners in America. At the contract has been

SOUTH CHINA UNREST.

Active Preparations for a Conflict.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 18, as follows:

Fong Sing-to, the commander of Yunnan troops, after receiving instructions from the Tschun, is rapidly making preparations to go to Weizhou. Eight machine guns, more than 10 cases of shells and 70,000 cartridges have been obtained from the arsenal and 30 junk have been secured as transport, while the commander and staff will go by gunboat. The whole force will leave this afternoon. The Tschun has also ordered a number of battalions and outposts to keep guard along the East River and all the neighbouring districts near Weizhou.

It is reported that the Tschun of Kienki, in order to prevent the Kwangtung armies from marching to Hsuan, has placed two regiments of Northern soldiers near the territory of Kwangtung.

A circular telegram from Chow To-kong, Tschun of Szechuen, has reached Canton stating that during the six years of Re-publicanism the Province has suffered three times through the encroachments of Yenan troops, and he will now fight with them to the last, once and for all.

A contract has been made between the Government and a Japanese firm for 2500 tons of best coal, in five shipments, for the supply of the rebel cruisers, three of which will leave for Swatow to-morrow.

It is rumoured that Lung Chai-kwong, after receiving a secret telegram from the Premier that he would be supplied with ammunition from Shanghai if he would bring an army to attack Kwangsi via Kunmow and Liemow, has held a secret meeting with military officers, after which an order for mobilisation was issued.

Information from Swatow states that all communications from outside are liable to be censored.

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of the southern Visayas or northern Mindanao, filling up.

It is rather surprising to find on an imposing medal, struck in commemoration of the new Triple Alliance, the Sultan of Turkey given the place of honour, with the German and Austrian Emperors gazing at him in admiration on either side. This is inscribed, "To God alone the Glory." "The Alliance of Spite" represents the Allies as a hideous-like monster, and "The Landing of the Indians at Marseilles" shows a British soldier pushing forward an obstinate little elephant, the effect being rather spoilt by the fact that five out of twelve French words of the inscription are incorrect!

A Russian General was walking through the streets of Petrograd when he noticed that he had just passed a soldier who failed to come to the salute. The General turned round and demanded of the private the reason of his negligence. "Well, barin," was the reply, "we are all equal now; I am as good as you. We no longer salute." A Jew who was passing joined in the discussion. "Salute," he cried. "I should think not; we are all alike now. We three brothers." Without another word the soldier drew himself up, came to the most formal elaborate salute, and passed on.

Baron Rudolf von Stasin (better known as Stasin Pasha), to whose good offices Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., attributes his release from internment in Austria, was Inspector-General of the Egyptian Forces when the outbreak of the present war raised a new crisis in his already eventful life. He could not fight against his Austrian fatherland, nor could he do anything to harm the country which he had served for 26 years, and which had lavished honours upon him. To meet the issue he relinquished his British and Egyptian commissions, returned to Vienna, and resigned himself to inactivity so long as the war lasted. However, when back in Austria, he discovered work for which he is admirably equipped. He attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross, and now is doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not only in Austria, but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arm. Stasin suffered enough himself as a prisoner of the Mahdi for 12 years, and so has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Clean-shaven" writes to us from Kongmoon as follows:—The Clapham Park authority on greatness and whiskers has a lofty disregard for the effects of fashion. Doubtless he has often marvelled at the fact that none of the great ones of the earth, until the last few centuries, wore bowler hats. I wonder if he is sure that none of his modern great ones ever tried to grow a moustache. Evidently he does not regard Lloyd George as a great statesman, or Kitchener, Haig and other famous soldiers of recent times as great generals. He is right to disregard the Kaiser—possibly also Hindenburg; but it is strange that he should overlook Charlie Chaplin.

A case of silver and bronze war medals, very much marred in Germany, are now at the British Museum, and replicas can be seen at the Victoria and Albert. One of the most important celebrates Zeppelin raids on London, with a portrait of the late Count on one side and on the other an imaginative design of a Zepp. about to alight on Tower Bridge, with fires and explosions in perspective. There is a profile of the Crown Prince on a specially big medal, with the latter Siegfried on the reverse, the latter killing a dragon with four heads—the lion for Belgium, the cock France, the bear for Russia, and the unicorn for England. Admiral von Tirpitz and Neptune figure on different sides of the same medal, the former beneath the inscription "Gott Strafe England," the latter seated on a submarine, looking very uncomfortable and shaking his fist at a sinking merchant ship.

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"OUR DAY."

Further Features of Yesterday's Celebration.

There were one or two features in connection with the "Our Day" activities on the Murray Parade Ground which, owing to the late hour, and the demands on our space, we were unable to mention in our lengthy report of yesterday.

The Ambulance Competition.—Chief among these is the result of the competition between the various Divisions of the St. John Ambulance, the eventual winners being the Victoria Division after what had proved to be a close and very interesting contest. At the conclusion of the work the shield was presented to Mr. J. F. Grose, as representing the winning team, by His Excellency the Governor, who, addressing the assembly, said:—"I have now to announce the result of the competition of this afternoon. Victoria Division wins—and it is very suitable on this day that we represent Victoria should win the shield." Saingyung is second, the Y. M. C. A. third and Queen's College fourth. In company drill Victoria were first, and in equipment they were first. In the stretcher drill Y.M.C.A. were first and in ambulance Saingyung was first. You will remember that this is the second year of this competition, for what is known as the Ralphs Shield, in recognition of the valuable service that Mr. Ralphs has given for the Brigade. Last year it was won by the Police Reserve; but unfortunately they have not been able to enter a team this year. I have to thank very much Deputy Surgeon Draper, Major Morgan and Major Black for the trouble they have taken this afternoon in judging and I would like to mention the great satisfaction that it is to me to see the progress that has been made during the last year, for which I know I owe a great deal to Mr. Ralphs. I will now present the shield.

The men were then dismissed.

The Raffle Winners.—The prizes, donars and the winners in the \$1 raffle were as follows:—

Woodstock typewriter, presented by Messrs. Sons & Co., won by A. Marks, ticket No. 1,620.

Smith Typewriter, presented by Messrs. Botelho and Co., won by Mrs. Nicholl, ticket No. 337.

Cigars, presented by the R. K. Cigar Store, H. Dickson, ticket No. 2,313.

Silver mounted lavender water bottle, presented by Messrs. Watson and Co., won by R. S. Vergette, ticket No. 298.

Wagonette, presented by Messrs. Powell and Co., won by Virginia Union, ticket No. 1,419.

Set of war pictures, presented by Messrs. Kelly and Welsh, won by D. G. Eddy, ticket No. 11.

Chinese porcelain, presented by Messrs. Sun Co., won by N. H. Mody, ticket No. 288.

Two silver vases, presented by Messrs. Sincere and Co., won by J. H. Tarrant, ticket No. 2,527.

Two silver vases, presented by Messrs. Wing 'Oo Co., won by Nellie Reynolds, ticket No. 2,233.

Cigarettes, presented by G. Seco Egyptian Cigar Stores, won by A. Richards, ticket No. 322.

Picture made of used postage stamps, presented by Messrs. Grace & Co., won by J. M. E. Machado, ticket No. 1,760.

Oil Lamp, presented by the Standard Oil Co., won by Joan Chipin, ticket No. 298.

Pair of cloisonne vases, presented by Mr. N. L. Watson, won by H. E. Green, ticket No. 2,610.

Auction Sales.

One of the features of the late afternoon was the sale of roses, specially made for the occasion. The sale was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Claud Sevier, C.M.G., Mr. Labrum, in the role of a "real live auctioneer" giving his assistance. No less than \$7,150 was realized at this sale. The highest price paid for a rose was \$800 by Sir Robert Ho Tong, for whom His Excellency was bidding, and who became the possessor of six roses at a cost of \$2,800. Mrs. Stabb paid \$750 for nine and Mr. Lau Chu Pak \$640. Master W. Stabb secured \$11.00 for \$650.

The following is the list of buyers and the prices paid:—

Sir Robert Ho Tong ... \$600

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak ... \$250

Master W. Stabb ... \$200

Miss Stabb ...	250
H. E. the Governor ...	325
Mr. Ho Fock ...	250
Mr. Ho Kom Tong ...	300
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	300
Master W. Stabb ...	650
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	250
Mr. T. F. Hough ...	200
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	300
H. E. the Governor ...	200
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	800
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak ...	600
Mrs. Stabb ...	750
Sir Robert Ho Tong ...	550
Master Stabb ...	250
Mr. Ho Fock ...	175
Mr. Ritchie ...	300

The last rose was put up again and won. Mr. Lau Chu Pak became the purchaser at \$150.

Mr. Labrum also conducted a sale of various articles which had been donated, and in a humorous manner not only attracted a large crowd but also secured prices which were in the highest sense satisfactory.

For an electric cooking range given by Messrs. Shewra Tomea and Co., who also gave an outboard motor and two electric fans, bidding mounted up so quickly that the \$100 stage was passed when H.E. the Governor, on behalf of Sir Robert Ho Tong, forced the price to \$200, at which figure the hammer fell. Mr. Reid paid \$34 for one fan and the other rose to \$38.

Bidding for the out-board motor was slow and it was knocked down to Mr. H. A. Lammett for \$100.

The Day's Finale.

Yesterday's celebrations were brought to a fitting conclusion by a fete in the Public Gardens last evening, which, brilliantly illuminated and densely thronged, presented a spectacle that will not soon be forgotten. Hongkong gardens are notorious for the way in which they lend themselves to schemes of night decoration and last evening the whole ground was a veritable fairyland of black and crimson. After one had gone through the squeeze of gaining admittance—the crowd being so large that the one entrance was unable to easily cope with it—the full splendour of the display of lights came to view and the band of 74th Panjabis, together with the Police Orchestra, were "discoursing a programme of music especially pleasing and appropriate to the occasion. Just prior to the presentation of the war films, which were to unfold a tale of heroism and sacrifice, the Panjabis band gave a well-expressed interpretation of the finer selections from "Faust," the swing and confidence of the Soldiers' Chorus conjuring up pictures of martial pride and pomp. It was not an altogether true index of what was to follow, for the mud-stained, heavy-laden and rather worn-looking men that were later shown as being "out there" doing what Liberty demands as the price of her existence, made the kind of glory that Gonoud reflects by his strains, seem tawdry and all tinsel. The soldier of the pipe-clayed belt and shiny boot was absent; it was the men who endure with a grim earnestness the modern intensification of destruction who gazed out of the screen on to a well-dressed throng of sympathetic, sitting under the stars of an eastern night. There was something incongruous about it all, so vivid was the contrast between the lives of the depicted warriors and the immediate lives of the watchers, yet there was something also that could be called an affinity—it was the Red Cross. One had only to think of this symbol of merciful ministrations, realize that the whole day had been devoted to strengthening the Society's funds and capabilities for future work, and that the men who struggled among the mud-logged fields of France would have said a "Thank-you" had they been able to speak out of the picture, to understand that a bond of practical sympathy was uniting the watchers and the watched. That bond was the only thing that really mattered, for, as the story of endeavour to wrest the soil of France from the grasp of an invading enemy was unfolded, one realized that the pleasure of buying a rose in the morning of participating in the afternoon's gaiety and of being permitted to enjoy the calm night made beauty far, far more alluring than other

than personal, were for the help and succour of heroes. The Red Cross kept one in touch with the real meaning of things.

It would seem superfluous to detail what the pictures told, apart from the truth that we are winning the war, thanks to men who go through its horrors for us. One could understand also why those tanks, seemingly invincible weapons of assault, called forth laughs and jokes from correspondents when first seen, for they are grotesque and wholly ludicrous. Lumbering along, they execute deeds that almost convince one that they are possessed of a personal intelligence and understanding. They are at once human and inhuman, a terror to foes and a boon to friends.

Among the vast crowd, occupying seats and lining paths, was a large number of Chinese, these displaying a lively interest in the pictures. It was soon after 9 o'clock that His Excellency the Governor arrived, being accompanied by Miss Diane May, and son. During the actual presentation of the films incidental music was supplied by P. G. Cran, Lieut. Corp. J. Mac and Pts. L. Mac, all of the Middlesex Regiment, and these instrumentalists deserve praise for the very enjoyable list of selections they rendered. A refreshment buffet did good business in the corner of the grounds, and the programmes were sold by ladies of the V.A.D., who were attired in their nursing uniforms. The films were concluded some little time before midnight and a thoroughly contented crowd it was that poured out of the grounds.

Chinese Theatrical Performances.

Below we give a statement of account showing the result of the series of Chinese Theatrical Performances inaugurated for the benefit of "Our Day" Fund:—

Receipts.

Subscription by H. E. the Governor ...	\$50.00
Subscription by the Chinese sub-committee ...	12,250.00
Subscription by the Ko Shing Theatre ...	100.00
Subscription by the Kau U Fong Theatre ...	150.00
Subscription by the Happy Retreat ...	300.00
Sale of reserved boxes ...	8,703.00
Sale of tickets at the theatre ...	2,055.46
Sale of tea & cakes ...	308.40
Motor Car earnings ...	248.00
Interest ...	52.97
	\$24,217.83

Expenditure.

Hire of the Theatrical Company ...	\$1,400.00
Rent of the theatre ...	400.00
Sundry Expenditure ...	1,261.83
Balance ...	21,157.00
	\$24,217.83

The statement is signed by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak as Chairman, Mr. Ho Fock as Vice-Chairman and Messrs. Chan Kai-ming and Li Po-wei as Hon. Treasurers.

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	\$11,077.44
Meiss. Keiss & Co. ...	200.00
Mr. & Mrs. N. L. Wilson ...	50.00
Meiss. Karakas & Co. ...	50.00
"M.H." ...	40.00
Meiss. G. K. Hall ...	25.00
Benton and Co. ...	25.00
Mr. U. Bumjib ...	25.00
Mr. T. H. Kung ...	20.00
Mr. Noordijk ...	10.00
	\$11,497.44

The Takings.

With regard to the amount which has been realized by the "Our Day" fete, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Chairman of the Working Committee, told the Telegraph to-day, that there was absolutely no idea at present as to what has been secured. Last year the counting took over a week, and whilst it is not anticipated that the counting will take so long this year, it will certainly be some days before anything definite is known.

Asked if figures might be quoted, Mr. Sharp said that no importance could be attached to such figures as had been made, for there were no means of telling until a count

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

It is not much trouble

to ask for



by name

—and you'll have no trouble with style, fit or comfort when you get what you ask for.

WE STOCK 20 DIFFERENT STYLES AND NEARLY ALL IN QUARTER INCH FITTINGS.

MACKINTOSH

a co. ltd.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

NOW SHOWING

SPORTS COATS

INCLUDING

IRISH, SCOTCH, HARRIS

AND OTHER

HOMESPUNS.

PRICES FROM \$15.00 to \$30.00

STYLE AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS

LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS,

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

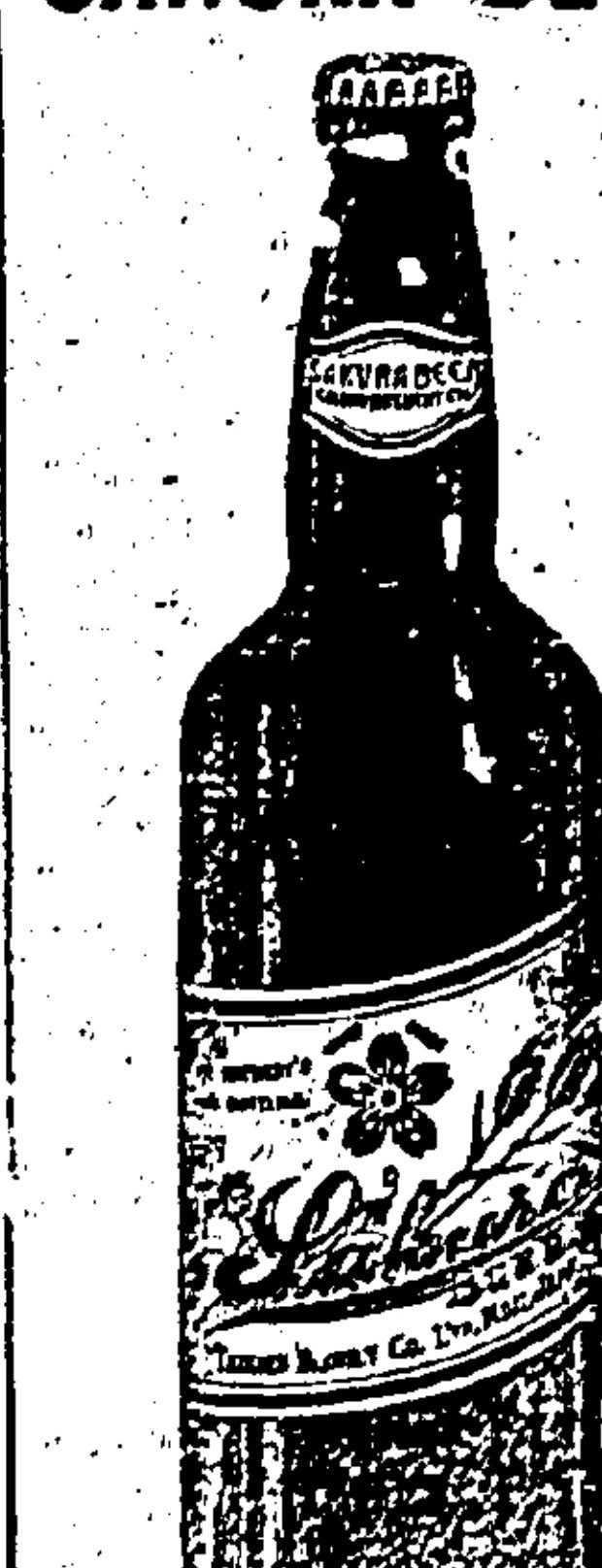
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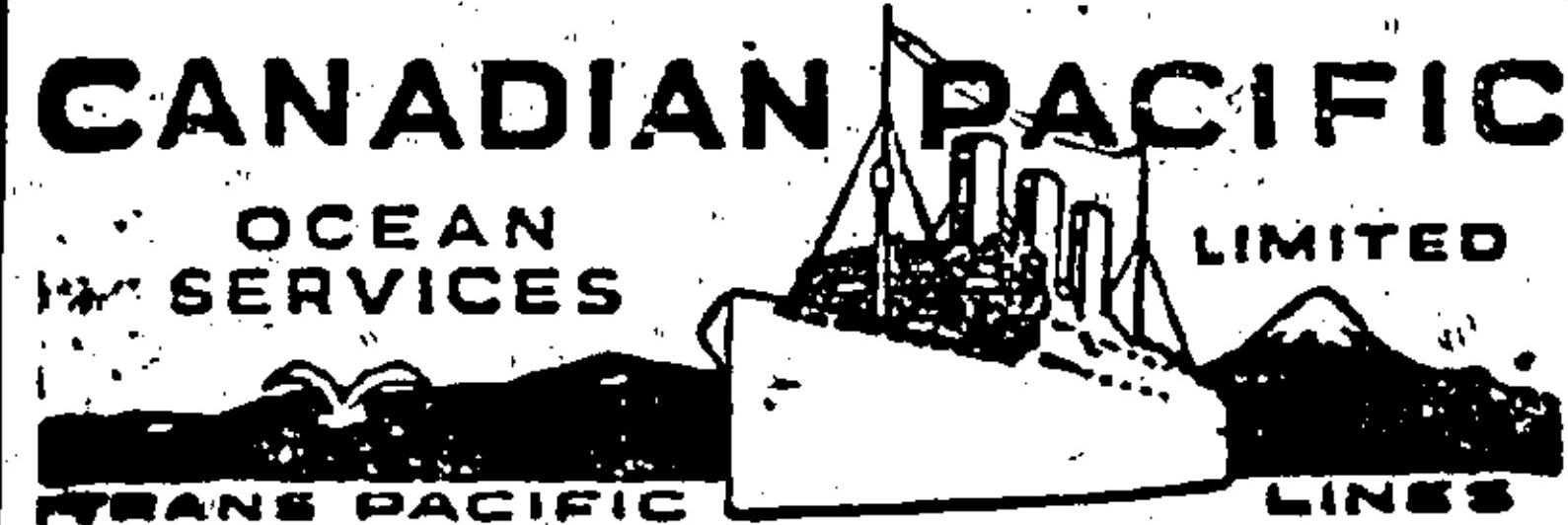
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr.
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. **EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.**

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. **MONTREAL.**

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamship, with Modern Accommodation.

Excellent Table. Reduced First-Class Fares.

S.S. "Montreal" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KORE—YOKOHAMA.

A. H. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Stearns proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS
FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:
EXILE GARAGE
TELE. 1063.

DE LA VILLE ROAD.

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Tokawa Maru	[SATUR, 8th Capt. Ogura T. 15,130 (Dec., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru	T. 12,500 [THURS, 25th Capt. Komatsubara Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Nagasaki and Kobe	Katori Maru	[SATUR, 27th Capt. Kon. T. 21,000 Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima Maru	[WED, 14th Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000 Nov., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI and Kobe	Aki Maru	[SATUR, 20th Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500 Oct., at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Yokohama Maru	[SATUR, 20th Capt. Terada T. 12,500 Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru	[SUNDAY, Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000 4th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Suez, Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Hongkong.
TEYOU MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
HIPPO MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,900	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SHIBA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.

The S.S. "NIIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omitted at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves Hongkong.
ARYO MARU	15,500	1st Oct.
KIYO MARU	17,200	1st Oct.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	1st Oct.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

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Calcutta Line.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kojo and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes weekly, with passengers on the line having a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued at all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MARINA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

CAIRO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIEN-TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chihao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Oct. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	23rd Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	27th Oct. at 4 p.m.
TIEN-TSIN	Huichow	28th Oct. at d'light.

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MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
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Operating the new First Class Steamers
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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State Cabins (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaiwa and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
SHANGHAI RACES.

MONDAY, Nov. 12th, to TUESDAY, Nov. 17th 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing Schedule.

The new and luxurious

s.s. "VENEZUELA".

Leaves HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, November 7th.

Arrives SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 10th.

(Arrives at 11 a.m.)

s.s. "ECUADOR".

Leaves SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 17th.

Arrives MANILA, WEDNESDAY, November 21st.

Arrives HONGKONG, UNDAY, November 25th.

Round trip \$574.15 Return via Manila.

A limited number of accommodations only available for sale at Hongkong.

Tickets and all information at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Alexandra Building, Chater Road.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A GREEK SENSATION.

Ex-Ministers to be Tried.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that a Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry has recommended the trial by the High Courts of members of the Stoeloudis' Cabinet, with the exception of Admiral Gounoaritis, for acts of illegality.

The Charges.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the charges against the Ministers of M. Stoeloudis' Government include the illegal dissolution of Parliament in 1915, the restoration to the Turks of Macedonian territory, the surrender of the fortress of Edipol to the Bulgarians, the violation of the Treaty of Alliance with Serbia, the encouragement of indiscipline in the Army and of German propaganda and terrorism among the public.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

An Extremely Obscure Situation.

London, October 18.
An extremely obscure situation has developed in Paris. Since the Chamber voted confidence in M. Poincaré and the Cabinet on October 16, there has been a secret sitting, at which apparently differences arose between the leading politicians about the peace question. Moreover, M. Poincaré's explanations at the public sitting and his methods of dealing with M. Daudet's accusation against M. Malvy, failed to please the Chamber. Consequently a Cabinet crisis appears to be impending. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will largely depend on the attitude of the Socialists, who, while standing outside the Ministry, exercise predominant influence. It is impossible to say whether the crisis is due to quarrels of politicians or whether there are deeper underlying motives.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that martial law has been revoked. The Minister for War has resigned and General Marina has been appointed his successor.

TUBERCULOSIS IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

London, October 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, a message from Vienna states that tuberculosis prevailed in the Austrian Army to the extent of 63 per cent. for the first half of 1916, compared with 12 per cent. during the first half of 1915.

FOOD RIOTS IN BOHEMIA.

London, October 18.
An interpellation in the Reichsrath revealed serious food riots at Pilzen in August. Seventy shops were plundered and the troops fired, killing and wounding several people. Martial law has been proclaimed.

LEAVE FOR WAR HEROES.

London, October 18.
Whilst the War Office is unable to grant general exemption from Overseas to all the heroes of the early days of the war, arrangements are being made to meet hard cases.

A NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR?

London, October 18.
A message from Amsterdam says that the sudden return of Count von Buelow to Berlin has caused rumour that he is succeeding Dr. Michaelis, as Chancellor.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND WAR CREDITS.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a conference of the German Social Democrats at Wiesbaden has rejected by 284 votes to 26 an independent Socialist motion in favour of the Social Democrats voting against War Credits.

DEATH OF BRITISH NOVELISTS.

London, October 18.
Mr. Claude Askew and Mrs. Alice Askew died from exhaustion after being rescued from raft.

RUSSIAN UNREST.

Oilfield Strike Ended.
London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Baku says that the strike in the oilfield has ended, most of men's demands having been conceded.

A Strike of Chemists.

London, October 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the strike of chemists has begun. Only thirty-two out of 250 chemists shops in Petrograd are allowed to open.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH MEMORIAL TABLET.

Paris, October 17.
A marble tablet to the memory of Capt. Guyenemer is being placed in the Chamber of Deputies.

RUSSIANS DESTROY BRIDGES.

Petrograd, October 17.
The Russian artillery yesterday destroyed a number of enemy bridges being thrown across the Dvina.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE.

London, October 17.
The Press Bureau states that the competition in designs for a memorial plaque for the next of kin of the killed closes at the end of 1917, to enable members of the forces serving overseas and artists resident in the Dominions to participate.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STIRRING TALES OF HEROISM.

London, October 17.

Further stirring stories of heroism are related in the "Gazette," which announces the names of nine new Victoria Cross winners. One of the most striking instances is that of Private Harry Brown, later of the Canadian infantry. A strong enemy counter-attack captured a position and caused a most critical situation. All the wires were cut and it was of the utmost importance that Headquarters should be informed of the position. Brown and another soldier were given a message and ordered to deliver it at all costs. The other messenger was killed and Brown had his arm shattered, but he proceeded through an intense barrage until he reached close to the support lines and found an officer. Brown was so spent that he fell down at the dugout steps, but retained consciousness long enough to hand over the message saying "Important message." He then became unconscious and died a few hours later. His devotion to duty was of the highest and undoubtedly prevented the temporary loss of the position and many casualties.

Sergeant Frederick Hobson, Canadian Infantry.—During a strong enemy counter-attack a shell buried a Lewis gun in a forward post in a communication trench leading to the enemy lines and killed all the crew except one. Hobson, though not a gunner, grasping the great importance of the post, rushed from his trench, dug out the gun and got it into action against the enemy who were advancing down the trench and across the open. The gun jammed and Hobson, though wounded, rushed at the enemy and held them back single-handed with his bayonet and clubbed rifle, until he was killed by rifle shot. Meanwhile the surviving gunner repaired the gun and, reinforcements shortly afterwards arriving, the enemy were beaten off. Hobson's valour and devotion to duty saved a most serious situation.

The remaining recipients are all of British regiments including Sergeant John Carmichael, North Staffordshire, who, in order to save his comrades, placed his steel helmet over a burning grenade and stood on it. The grenade exploded and blew him out of the trench, seriously injuring him. This splendid act of resource and self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many men.

Lance-Sergeant John Moynihan of the Irish Guards, although surrounded by the enemy, being without water and with only a little food, held with fifteen men an advanced post for ninety-six hours. On the morning of the fifth day a large force of the enemy advanced to dislodge him, whereupon he attacked the enemy bombing and machine-gunning them most effectively. Being surrounded by superior numbers he led his men back in a charge through the enemy, reaching a stream between his post and the line. He and a private covered the retirement while the remainder crossed the stream, and when the whole of his force was safely across, Moynihan himself crossed under a shower of bombs. His endurance, skill and devotion to duty enabled him to bring his entire force safely out of action.

(Continued on page 10.)

LONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
Pte. A. Mountain was enrolled on 11.10.17 and posted to Stretcher Bearers Section. Pte. F. C. Butcher was enrolled on 12.10.17 and posted to "B" Company. Pte. G. E. Holloway was enrolled on 16.10.17 and posted to "A" Coy. Platoon 4. Pte. J. H. Maycock was enrolled on 16.10.17 and posted to "A" Company. Pte. L. C. Robinson was enrolled on 16.10.17 and posted to Signalling Section. Pte. J. H. Woodier was enrolled on 16.10.17 and posted to "B" Company. Pte. C. R. M. Young was enrolled on 16.10.17 and posted to "A" Company. Platoon 2, Section 3. Pte. F. H. Foote was enrolled on 17.10.17 and posted to "A" Coy. Platoon 4. Pte. B. Tanner, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, to join the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, dated 17th October, 1917.

Leave.
Pte. G. Bristol, "A" Company, is granted leave for the duration of war, from 19th October, 1917.

Pte. A. B. Austin, "B" Coy. is granted 1 year's leave from 22. 10. 17. Pte. A. Forbes, "D" Coy. is granted 6 weeks' leave from 22. 10. 17. Pte. S. G. Newall, "A" Coy. is granted 8 weeks' leave from 23. 10. 17. Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Coy. is granted 6 weeks' leave from 23. 11. 17. Sgt. G. H. Bowker, "A" Coy., is granted 1 year's extension of leave from 16th October, 1917. Spt. D. W. Munton is granted 1 month's leave from 17. 10. 17.

Mess.
Orders for Engineer Company, by Captain W. Bassell, state:

Routine Orders No. 642. Routine Order No. 4 dated 18th October, 1917, is published for information of all concerned.

Recognition of Voluntary Aid Detachments.—The Women's V.A.D. notified in Hongkong Government Gazette of 25th Feb. 1916, will in future be known as No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong. Men's Detachments have now been formed from the existing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong. These Detachments will be numbered consecutively from No. 2. The Voluntary Aid Detachments

(Men's and Women's) are under the control of Mr. Edwin Ralphs, Officer in Charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in Hongkong. The Men's Detachments are recognised and attached to the Hongkong Defence Corps for all ambulance duties which may be required.

When ambulance duties are required in connection with field days, camp, big gun drill etc., the Officer in Charge, St. John Ambulance Brigade, will be notified by the S.M.O., H. K. D. C., who will state the strength required to attend for such duty, and the time and place of parade. The Detachments will then parade as required under their own officers, and will come under the order of the Senior Officer H. K. D. C. present for as long as they remain on duty.

Artillery Parades.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Monday 22nd instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery (Range Takers only).

Tuesday 23rd instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery.

Thursday 25th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

Friday 26th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Range Takers' Class and Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

Monday 29th instant.—5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Laymen's and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery. Left Half Company (Laymen's and Setters' Class only), at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday 23rd instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company at Belchers Battery. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday 24th instant.—7.30 a.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6 and 7, at Peak Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 25th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 26th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 27th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 28th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 29th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 30th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 31st instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 1st instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 2nd instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 3rd instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

—Private A. Etchells, Lieut. G. Sevan, G. E. Wetton, G. H. Gale, G. T. Edkins, E. K. Halifax, N. J. Stabb and W. H. Smith. Officer in Charge, Lieut. Evans-Jones.

4.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3, 4 and 5. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday 4th instant.—7.30 a.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. The following will attend:—

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 3, 1917.

SUTCHER MEAT.

食肉

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Prime Cut	21
" Corned, Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast, Shin	18
" Breast, Ngau Nam	18
" Soup, Tong Yuk	20
" Steak, Ngau Yu Pa	30
" do, Sirloin—Ngau Lau	No. 1 26
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	per set 9
Bullock's Brains	" No. 1
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 45
" corned, Ham Ngau Li	60
Head, Ngau Tau	30
Heart, Ngau Sun	Ib. 13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
Foot, Ngau Keuk	each 10
Kidneys, Ngau Yiu	9
Tail, Ngau Mei	18
Liver, Ngau Kon	Ib. 12
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet, Ngau-tai-tan-kenk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop, Yeung Pei Kwai	Ib. 26
" Leg, Yeung Poi	26
Shoulder, Yeung Shaw	24
Saddle, Yeung On Yuk	16
Pigs' Chitlings, Chu Chong	4
Brains, Chu No	per set 3
Feet, Chu Keuk	Ib. 14
Fry, Chu Chap	20
Head, Chu Taa	each 10
Heart, Chu Sam	10
Kidneys, Chu Yiu	Ib. 30
Liver, Chu Kon	24
Pork, Chop, Chu Pai Kwai	28
" Leg, Chu Pei	28
" Loin,	28
Fat or Lard, Chu Yau	21
Sheep's Head and Feet, Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
Heart, Yeung Sam	each 8
Kidneys, Yeung Yiu	12
Liver, Yeung Kon	Ib. 26
Sucking Pigs to order, Chu Teai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	26
Mutton, Shang Yeung Yau	26
Veal, Ngau Tai Yuk	20
Sausages, Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH.

海鮮

	Cts.
Barbel, Ka Yu	lb. 26
Bream, Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	18
Carp, Li Yu	22
Catfish, Chik Yu	14
Codfish, Mun Yu	16
Crabs, Hai	18
Cuttle Fish, Mak Yu	16
Dab, Sha Man Yu	32
Dace, Wong Mei Lap	10
Dog Fish, Tit To Sha	10
Eels, Conger, Hoi Man	14
Freshwater, Tam Sui Yu	18
" Yellow, Wong Sin	34
Frogs, Tin Kai	36
Garoupa, Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon, Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings, Teo Pak	22
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labras, Wong Fa Yu	20
Losh, Wu Yu	26
Lobsters, Lung Ha	29
Mackerel, Ohi Yu	22
Monk Fish, Mong Yu	34
Mullet, Choi Yu	16
Oysters, Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish, Kai Kung Yu	14
Pike, Pa Pan Fong	18
Plaice, Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black, Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White, Pak Chong	32
Prawns, Ming Ha	24
Ray, Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish, Shek Kau Kuan	15
Roach, Chun Yu	14
Salmon, Ma Yu	32
Shark, Sha Yu	8
Skate, Po Yu	8
Shrimps, Ha	25
Snapper, Lap Yu	28
Sole, Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench, Wan Yu	18
Turbot, Cho How Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water, Keuk Yu	80

POULTRY:

生口

	Cts.
Chicken, Kai Tai	lb. 30
Capon, Small, Sin Kai	30
" Large	36
Ducks, Ap	24
Doves, Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen, Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
" (fresh)	24
Fowls, Canton, Kai	Ib. 35
Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	26
Geese, Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kap	each 30
Hoi How, Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe, Sha Tsin	each 22
Turkeys, Cook, Fo Kai Kung	Ib. 60
" Ben	50
Pheasant, Shan Kai	—
Quail, Om Chan	—
Partridges, Oba Ku	—

FRUITS.

葉子

	Cts.
Almonds, Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
" Cheek, Tse, Chin Ping Kho	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, San Shing Heung Chiu	5
" (brides), Macao, San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese, Foong Lat	11
Carumbola, Young To	each 10
Cocanuts, Ye Tse	—
Grapes, Po Tai Tze	lb. 28
Lemons, China, Ling Mung	each 7
Lichees Dried, (small stone), Lai Chi Koo	lb. 28
" Fresh	—
Oranges, (Canton) (Sweet), Shan-shang Tim Ching	—
" Sweet	—
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoot Ley	10
" (Canton), Cookin, Shu Li	—
Peanuts, Fa Shang	10
Perimmons, Large, Hung Tz	12
Plantain, Tai Chin	2
Panels, Siam, Chim Lo Yan	each 11
Shanghai, Lo Kwat	—
Walnuts, Hop To	lb. 14
" Green, Sang Hop Tao	—
Water Melon, (Am.), Kom San Sci Kwa	each —

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜

	Cts.
Artichokes, Ah Obi Cheuk	—
Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Moon Pin Tau	—
" (French), Shanghai, Sheung Hai Pin	—
Broccoli, Nga Tsoi	lb. 4
" Long, Tau Kok	9
Beet Root, Hung Tsoi Tau	8
Bitter Squash, Fu Kwa	7
Brinjals, Green, Ching Yun Kwa	5
" Red, Hung Ke	5
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), Kai Tsoi	8
Cane Shoots, bunch, Kau Shan	—
Carrots, Kam Shan	8
Celeri, Chinese, Tong Kan Tsoi	9
Chillies Dried, Kon Lai Chi	25
" Red, Hung Fa Chi	12
" Green, Ching Lin Chi	6
Curry Stuff, English, Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers, Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, Sun Tan	lb. 8
Ginger, young, Sun Tse Keung	old, Lo Keung
Horse Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kan	45
Indian Corn, Sok Mai	each 6
Lettuce, Young Sheng Tsoi	1
Water Chestnut, Ma Tai	lb. 5
Mandarin, Kwai Lam Ma Tsai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, Shang Tai Kwa	36
Musk Melon, Amer., Kun-sen Hong Kwe	each 10
Onions, Bombay, Yen-ya Obong Tau	8
" Green, Shang Chong	5
Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	6
Parley, Kun Tsoi	lb. 31.20
Green Peas, Ching Tsoi	—
Potatoes, Sweet, Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai, Sheng-hoi Shu Tsoi	—
" Japanese, Vnt Pan Shu Tsoi	3
" American, Fei Ki Shu Tsoi	8
" Foochew, Foo-chow Shu Tsoi	—
Pom-kw, Tong Kwa	3
Radish, Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	6
Rhubarb, Fresh, Tai Wong	—
Sage, Tse So	7
Shallots, Kon Chung Fan	4
Spinach, Yin Teo	4
Tomatoes, Han Ke	8
Taro, Wu Tsu	4
Turnips, Punti, Long, Lo Pak	4
" English, Young Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow, Chit	—
" (American), Kam-sen Chit	18
Water Cress, Sui Yeung Tsoi	—
" Lily root, Lin Ngau	5
" Ta Shu	6
" English, Yeung Kan Choi	—
Tau	—

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN; Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) France 45,000,000

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3% per annum.

Deposits, Fixed Deposits, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3% per annum.

Deposits, Fixed Deposits, etc.

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Deposits, Fixed Deposits, etc.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 3% per annum.

Deposits, Fixed Deposits, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

THE LEADER

In
Turkish
Cigarettes



FROM ALL TOBACCO STORES.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE:

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Patahan, Oban Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portunus East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unsewed parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengchi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS:

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold and silver manufactured including gold and articles consisting partly or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRANCE PARCEL REGULATIONS:

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs under the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris and Alsace Lorraine in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and especially omitting most of the headings comprised therein.

It is further absolutely necessary to show in the address (1) The first name and address of the addressee (2) Addressee to whom the contents are destined for State supplies or not.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 19. 11h. 55m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines and South Formosa, and, with few exceptions, has decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone probably continues to move eastward, and another appears to be forming over N. China; an area of relatively low pressure occupies the central portion of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

Total since January 1st, 77.65 inches against an average of 79.49 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District: Forces:

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. & N.E. winds; fresh; fair.

2 Formosa Channel: N.E. winds; strong.

3 South coast of China betw. N.E. and Lamock: The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China betw. H.E. and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 19, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.
Barometer 29.89 29.31 29.91
Temperature 60 76 79
Humidity 47 83 71
Wind/Direction E. E. E.S.E.
Forces 4 4 4
Weather b b b
Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00
Highest cloud Temperature on date to date
H.K. Observatory, Oct. 19, 1917.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Oct. to 21st Oct.

	High Water Hongkong Mars Time.	Low Water Hongkong Mars Time.
Mon.	11 1/2	4 1/2
Tues.	12 1/2	5 1/2
Wed.	13 1/2	6 1/2
Thurs.	14 1/2	7 1/2
Fri.	15 1/2	8 1/2
Sat.	16 1/2	9 1/2
Sun.	17 1/2	10 1/2

morning. afternoon.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained male Massur.
Ten years experience.
Formerly at Kyoto Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED.
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

GERMANY'S AERIAL ANXIETY.

London, October 17.
The following facts which have come to the knowledge of the French Staff illustrate the vital importance of air supremacy to the Allies. Germany is straining every nerve in anticipation that America's new air squadrons with the Allies will spring an air offensive. The number of German battleplanes is being doubled during the winter and the motor building factories throughout Germany are enlarging their plants and reinforcing their labour. Twenty-nine important new factories have been created between February and August. Large orders are being placed in Switzerland. Quantities of three seater 200 horse power bombing machines are being built capable of carrying 18 cwt. of bombs and climbing to 12,000 feet in 35 minutes. New models of every type are being feverishly produced. This includes a new machine, all metal, for co-operation with the infantry. A big German bombing machine recently landed in Holland fitted with electric installation for the purpose of warming the aviator. Simultaneously the Germans are greatly augmenting the personnel of the air services, expediting and encouraging transfers to it. A captured Order by General Ludendorff states that the Allies are employing aeroplanes economically with a view to great battles in the future. He says "We should be wrong to overwork and wear out our air formations, which are inferior in numbers. The infantry must be told that it is impossible to prevent the enemy from flying over our lines. The airmen must be used sparingly in calm times in order that Germany may have as many machines as possible for great emergencies."

THE OPERATIONS IN FLANDERS.

Terrible Condition of the Ground.

London, October 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: The condition of the ground has become the chief trouble in Flanders. Not merely is No Man's Land a morass, but the ground behind for some thousand yards is either a swamp or shell-craters brimful of ooze. Hence the superhuman difficulty of bringing up guns and munitions and demonstrating our superiority. The drying winds recently have come too late to counteract the mischief done by the torrential rains of last week, for when once Flanders is mud and waterlogged at this season it can never get hard again throughout the Winter. The position of the British is however satisfactory, as compared with past winters, for we have got the Germans in the mud-fats with a prospect of wintering under colonial artillery fire.

Good Aerial Work.

London, October 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There is considerable activity by hostile artillery north-eastward of Ypres and on the coast sector. The activity of our artillery on the battle front continues.

In referring to aviation Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: British aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid this afternoon on German territory. We attacked a factory westward of Saarbrucken, 40 miles beyond the German frontier and dropped many bombs with good effect. Fires broke out at the factory. All the machines returned. Many bombs were dropped yesterday on billets and trenches. We brought down three German machines, and one of ours is missing.

The Admiralty reports that naval aircraft carried out patrols yesterday and encountered several enemy formations. One enemy seaplane was brought down and two other hostile machines were probably destroyed.

A French communiqué reports lively artillery actions particularly in the region of the Plateau d'Ailles and on the right of the Meuse.

Driving in the Wedge.

Washington, October 18.

The official weekly war review draws attention to the French successes in the neighbourhood of Houthulstwood, and says that it has given the Allied advance in Flanders the needed elbowroom. The character of the Ypres salient, which was formerly too narrow for large masses of troops, has been completely changed. It is no longer a salient but an ever extending wedge, progressively driven into the German lines.

GERMANY'S SEPARATE PEACE PLANS.

Paris, October 17.

In connection with the official German denial of M. Ribot's statement of 12th October that Germany proposed to France a separate peace on the basis of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, the "Matin" also states that Germany through a neutral Power offered Britain a completely satisfactory settlement of the Belgian question with the assurance that the question of Alsace-Lorraine would easily be settled with France; also that the German Minister at Stockholm, making unreasonable demands on Russia, informed her that France and Britain were prepared to conclude a separate peace, while the German Minister at Christiania assured Russia that a Franco-German entente would be concluded before the winter. The "Matin" proceeds to ask Germany why she maintains an army of official agents, including prelates, in Switzerland.

"OUR DAY" CONTRIBUTIONS.

London, October 17.

His Majesty the King has donated £10,000 to "Our Day." The Queen has given £1,000 and the Prince of Wales £5,000. Last year's contributions were: His Majesty £5,000; the Prince of Wales £1,000. The American Red Cross has donated £200,000.

SEIZURE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC POUCHES.

New York, October 17.

Although no official statements are forthcoming Washington correspondents persist in a story that the Swedish Minister has made representations to the State Department to endeavour to secure the release of Swedish diplomatic mail pouches alleged to have been seized at Halifax and now being held by the British Embassy at Washington with seals intact.

The correspondents aver that the Embassy does not desire to inspect the contents of the pouches, but merely desire a guarantee from the Swedish Government that they contain nothing unusual.

The "New York Times" states that, at the request of the State Department, the Swedish Minister has undertaken to cable to Stockholm and endeavour to secure a guarantee.

OUR OFFICER CASUALTIES.

London, October 17.

The War Office in reply to an allegation in Swiss newspapers that British officer casualties averaged 611 daily in August, declares that they averaged 163 daily in August and 106 daily in September. The highest daily average was 202 in July, 1916. The above figures include the slightest casualties.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



FERN FRENCH in MOON-MOTH DANCE.

FAREWELL TO THE FANTASTICS

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW

ALSO

MATINEE TO-MORROW at 4.30

(CHILDREN HALF PRICE)

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

HILDA FELSTEAD in New Stories and Songs.

LEONARD NELSON in New Songs.

IVY ALDOUS and FRED KEELLY in New Dances.

FERN FRENCH in the "Shepherd's Dance."

LEONARD WILSON and FRED KEELLY in an Athletic Absurdity—"The

Craz," "Gaties."

HELLIE and ELISIE BLACK in a big new Musical Act.

BERT WILLES in new numbers on the Xylophone.

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FRIDAY, 19th OCTOBER, 1917.

"CAMEOS"

"OUR DAY"

In aid of "Your Day" Programme

1st Part

1 Opening Chorus; (The Cameos)

2 Concerted number; "The Motorists" (The Cameos)

3 Song; "Every Morn You'd hear him Say." (Jerald Osborne)

4 Solo; "Sadie" (Rhoda Windrum)

5 Violin Solo; Selected (Malcolm Prentice)

6 Duet; "Maderia" (Lyle Jeffery & Gerald Osborne)

7 Song; "Just a Jack or Tommy" (Peggy Ross)

8 Ensemble; "Practice Economy" (The Cameos)

9 Song; "Tommy Atkins" (Lyle Jeffery)

10 Song; Selected (Miss Lili in Gascoigne)

11 Song; Comedy; "Cuckoo" (Athol Tier)

12 Travesty; "Tipperary" (The Cameos)

(Interval)

2nd Part

1 Ensemble; "Nuts in May." (The Cameos)

2 Song; "Maisie" (Rhoda Windrum)

3 Duet; "Higher in Hafra" (Athol Tier & Peggy Ross)

4 Musical Interlude; (Lilian Gascoigne & Malcolm Prentice)

5 Duet; "Loving Land" (Lyle Jeffery & Gerald Osborne)

6 Solo, Comdy; Selected (Athol Tier)

7 Operatic Finale; (The Cameos)

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